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Alberta
EDUCATION

Director, School & Field Support
1100 Queen Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6C 2G5

February 1995

Framework for Funding

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School Boards in the

1995-96 School Year

I am pleased to provide you with this guide to the Framework for Funding School Boards in the 1995-96 School Year. The Framework has fewer funding categories, is straightforward to administer, and allows flexibility for local decision making in school programming.

school boards in Alberta will need a fair share of education dollars and access to a quality education, no matter where they live in the province. Funding is focused on student achievement. The framework provides school boards with the resources they choose to offer various programs and services to students.

This guide sets out the allocations available to school boards in the 1995-96 school year and provides broad guidelines for local decisions on expenditure. Funding eligibility and expenditure requirements will be explained in greater detail in the 1995-96 School Boards Manual.

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A Guide for School Boards, Administrators,
Staff Members, and School Councils

Jeff Olson or Peter Cook at 417-2000, Steve Bennett at 417-7215, Russ Wiebe at 417-2400, or 1-800-393-2346.

Alberta Education

February 1995

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February 1, 1995

Message from the Deputy Minister:

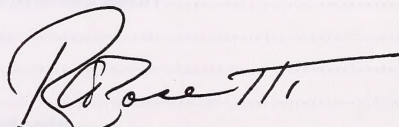
I am pleased to provide you with this guide to the *Framework for Funding School Boards in the 1995-96 School Year*. The framework has fewer funding categories, is straightforward to administer, and allows flexibility for local decision making in education spending.

The framework provides an equitable distribution of education resources to school boards; all Alberta students will have a fair share of education dollars and access to a quality education, no matter where they live in the province. Funding is focused on student instruction. The framework provides school boards with the resources they require to offer excellent programs and services to students.

This guide explains the allocations available to school boards in the 1995-96 school year and provides broad guidelines for local decisions on expenditure. Funding eligibility and expenditure requirements will be explained in greater detail in the 1995-96 School Grants Manual.

If you have any questions about the funding framework, please call Jeff Olson or Penny Clark at 427-2055, Steve Bemount at 427-7235, Russ Wiebe at 427-2988, or Gary Zatko at 427-2991.

Sincerely,



Reno A. Bosetti
Deputy Minister

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SUMMARY

The paper summarizes key elements of the new funding framework:

1. The funding framework for education ensures that every student receives a fair share of education resources and has access to a quality education.
2. The funding framework allocates funds to school boards using three blocks: the **instruction** block, the **support** block, and the **capital** block.
3. The block allocations take account of a number of education programs and operations to ensure equitable funding allocations to all school jurisdictions.
4. Every school board receives the same amount of funding per student for instruction. Additional funds are provided depending on a number of factors such as the incidence of students with severe disabilities, the sparsity of the student population, transportation needs, and other non-instructional costs.
5. The funding framework provides school boards with flexibility. Allocations are provided rather than expenditure directions. With the exception of limits on administrative expenditures and on reallocations within and between blocks, school boards may allocate funds to reflect needs and delivery efficiencies, so long as program objectives have been met.
6. The result of local choices will be reflected in school board business plans and budget forecasts and in the quality of education Alberta's students receive.

Alberta Education, together with jurisdictions, will review the funding framework annually to streamline it further, and to provide more flexibility for decision making at the local level to meet local needs.

The paper summarizes key elements of the new funding framework.

1. The funding framework for education ensures that every student receives a fair share of education resources with the goal of a quality education.

2. The funding framework allocates funds to school boards using three block: the instruction block, the support block and the capital block.

3. The most significant factor in the amount of a school board's instruction block is the number of students in the board's jurisdiction.

4. Every school board receives the same amount of funding per student for instruction. Additional funds are provided depending on a number of factors such as the number of students with severe disabilities, the number of students with special needs, the number of students with English as a second language, and the number of students with special needs.

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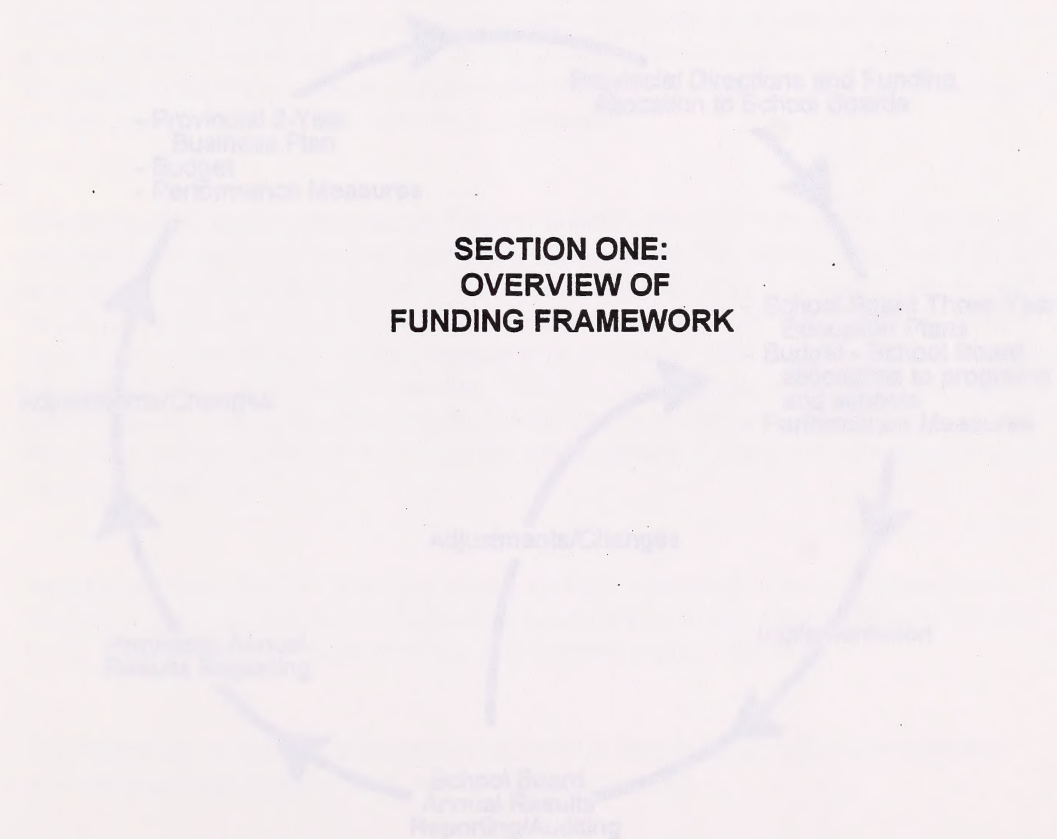
5. The funding framework provides school boards with flexibility. Allocation of funds is provided under three categories: instruction, support and capital. Instructional funds are provided on a per-student basis and are allocated to school boards based on the number of students in the board's jurisdiction. Support funds are provided on a per-student basis and are allocated to school boards based on the number of students with special needs, the number of students with English as a second language, and the number of students with special needs. Capital funds are provided on a per-student basis and are allocated to school boards based on the number of students in the board's jurisdiction.

6. The results of the framework will be reflected in school board budgets - plans and budget forecasts and in the quality of education Alberta's students receive.

Alberta Education, together with jurisdictions, will review the funding framework annually to ensure it remains a fair and equitable means for allocating funds to school boards. The goal is to meet each student's needs.

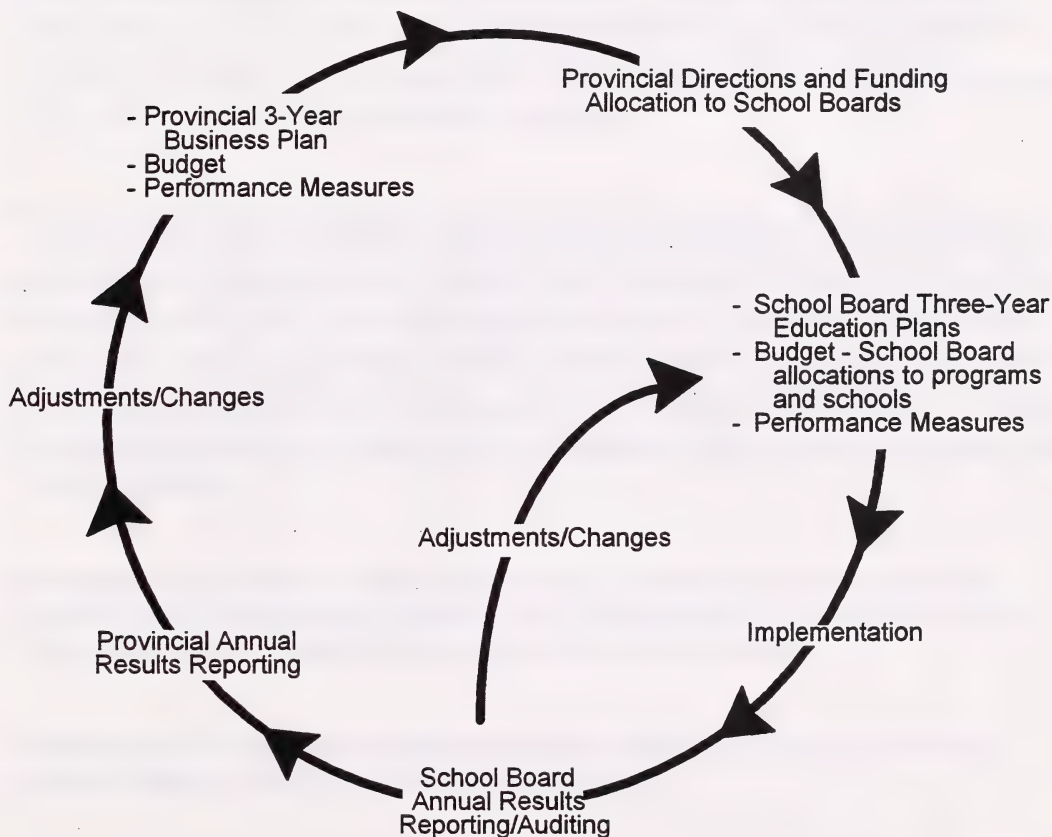
A. PLANNING, FUNDING, REPORTING CYCLE

Alberta Education's Three-Year Business Plan outlines directions to provide our students the quality of education they need so that they can become self-reliant, responsible, caring, and contributing members of our society. Within this provincial plan, four key elements are critical to helping school jurisdictions improve the education our children receive - School Board Three Year Education Plans, the Funding Framework, School Jurisdiction Performance Reporting, and Evaluation and Audit. This planning and accountability cycle ensures that public funds are being used to achieve desired outcomes.



A. PLANNING, FUNDING, REPORTING CYCLE

Alberta Education's Three-Year Business Plan outlines directions to provide our students the quality of education they need so that they can become self-reliant, responsible, caring, and contributing members of our society. Within the provincial plan, four key elements are critical to helping school jurisdictions improve the education our children receive - School Board Three Year Education Plans, the Funding Framework, School Jurisdiction Performance Reporting, and Evaluation and Audits. This planning and accountability cycle ensures that public funds are being used to achieve desired outcomes.



The School Board Three Year Education Plan will contain:

- the strategies to achieve local goals;
- how the provincial budget allocation to the board will be distributed to educational programs and services; and
- the measures that will be used to evaluate and report on the success of educational programs and the efficiency of administration.

The Funding Framework allocates the necessary financial resources to school jurisdictions so that they can provide a quality education that reflects the needs of students and those of our society. It is a funding system that distributes funds equitably, is flexible to accommodate local decision making, and is publicly accountable for the use of resources and the results achieved.

The School Board Performance Report outlines the progress of the jurisdiction in achieving the goals of the plan using key performance indicators. The board should evaluate the performance of the jurisdiction and the schools and make adjustments to its planning and its use of resources based on these key indicators. In part, board performance reports will outline the extent to which the learning needs of all students in the school jurisdiction have been met. These reports are an important part of the accountability of boards and schools to their communities and will make up a portion of the provincial performance report on the achievement of the government's Three-Year Plan for education.

Evaluation and Audits of critical issues and key elements of school jurisdiction programs and operations are necessary to understand why desired results are not being obtained and to determine the appropriate actions needed.

The success of a flexible funding framework depends on all accountability elements being in place and operating effectively.

B. FUNDING FRAMEWORK PRINCIPLES

Public education is a commitment by the people of Alberta to all its children. The provision of public education is a provincial responsibility, one that is best discharged through a funding scheme which recognizes the right of all Alberta children to an equitable share of the province's resources in a universally accessible education system.

It is the responsibility of the government to determine the mandate and goals for the education system, provide the necessary financial resources to achieve the goals, determine the desired level of performance, and report the results of the system's performance to the public on a regular basis. The province has delegated to school boards the responsibility to deliver educational programs and provides funding for this purpose.

PRINCIPLES

1. Financial resources for education identified by the provincial government are to be allocated to school jurisdictions on an equitable basis that recognizes the similarities and differences among students and school systems and the associated costs.
2. The level of funding provided reflects the government's commitment to the provision of opportunities for every student to meet the standards of the province's curriculum.
3. The framework for funding provides flexibility for school jurisdictions to plan and budget for the delivery of educational programs and services. School jurisdictions are accountable to the province and the public for their expenditures and results.
4. The province determines the educational funding to school boards. School boards are responsible for establishing policy and the allocation of appropriate funding to schools.

C. FUNDING FRAMEWORK BLOCKS

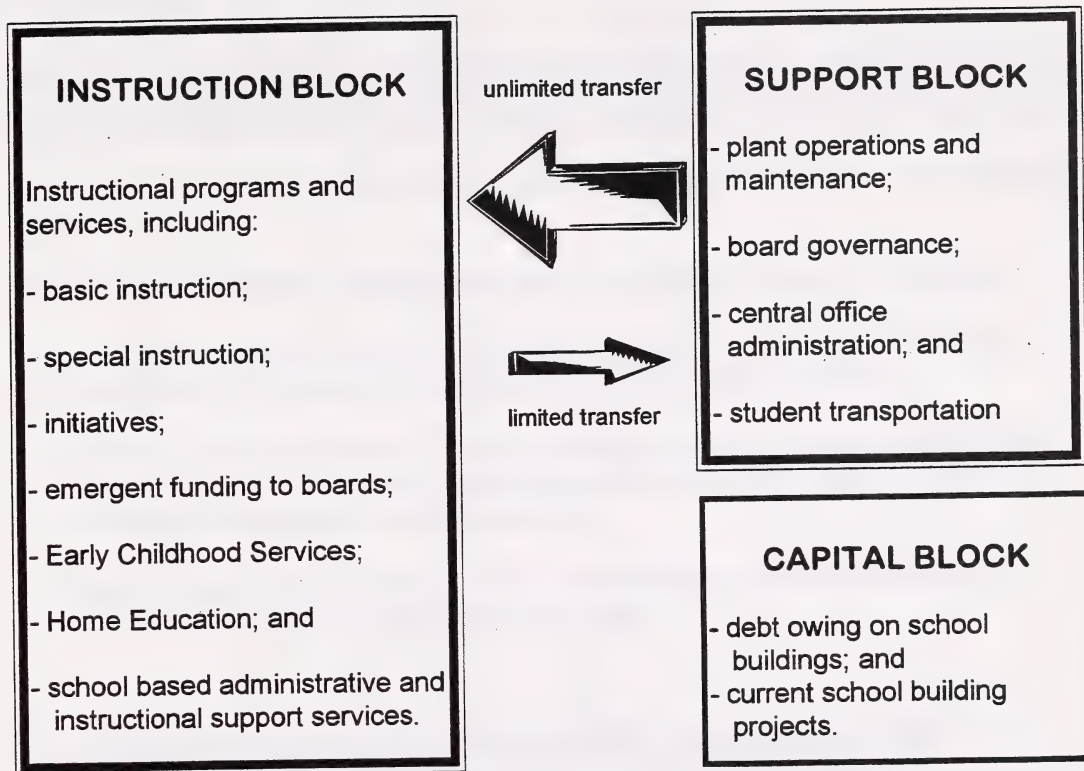
The funding framework allocates funds to school boards for instruction, support, and capital in three blocks.

- The **INSTRUCTION BLOCK** provides for the cost of instructional programs and services including:
 - basic instruction;
 - special instruction;
 - sparsity and distance factors;
 - initiatives that improve the quality of education;
 - emergent funding for school boards;
 - Home Education;
 - learning resources;
 - Early Childhood Services; and
 - school based instructional support services and administration.

- The **SUPPORT BLOCK** provides for the cost of:
 - operating and maintaining schools;
 - board governance and central office administration; and
 - student transportation.

- The **CAPITAL BLOCK** provides for the cost of school building projects supported by Alberta Education including:
 - current school building projects; and
 - debt owing on school buildings.

D. TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN AND WITHIN BLOCKS



A major advantage of the funding framework is that school boards have the flexibility to transfer funds between and within funding blocks subject to the following:

- transfer of funds among the individual components of the Instruction Block is subject to program goals being met;
- transfer of funds from the Instruction Block to plant operations and maintenance and student transportation will not exceed two percent of the Instruction Block;
- unlimited transfer of funds from the Support Block to the Instruction Block
- expenditures are limited for system based instructional support where the allocation of funding is a board or central administration choice rather than a school based decision; this is limited to 1.6 percent of the total allocation for Instruction, plant operations and maintenance, and student transportation for 1995-96 (1.2 percent for 1997-97, 0.8 percent for 1997-98);
- unlimited transfer of funds from board governance and central office administration; and
- no transfer is permitted from the Capital Block for school building projects.

School boards can apply to the Minister of Education for approval to transfer additional funds from the Instruction Block to plant operations and maintenance and student transportation when funds for these programs and a two percent transfer from the Instruction Block are insufficient to meet the cost of these programs.

E. OPERATING AND CAPITAL RESERVES, SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS

School boards plan for balanced budgets, but may provide for operating and capital reserves.

- Boards can use operating funds to purchase equipment and furniture for instruction in schools.
- Boards can establish operating reserves for instruction and support programs.
- Boards can establish reserves for capital purposes other than school building projects (e.g., vehicles and maintenance and transportation facilities).
- School boards are expected to plan for balanced budgets, but where efficiencies effect savings, surpluses are carried over to the next budget year and may be allocated to operating and capital reserves.
- School boards incurring deficits because of unforeseen costs are required to balance their budgets in the following fiscal year.

F. FUNDING SCHOOL BOARDS FROM GENERAL REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE AND THE ALBERTA SCHOOL FOUNDATION FUND

The government provides revenue to school boards from two sources:

- The General Revenue Fund (GRF) provides grants authorized by the Minister; and
- The Alberta School Foundation Fund (ASFF) provides payments on an equal amount per eligible student.¹

Other sources of funding for school boards are fees paid by parents, grants from such authorities as the Federal Government, and a Special School Tax Levy.²

¹ For an opted out separate school board, the sum of the ASFF payment provided by the province and the tax revenue collected from the board's declared rate payers would equal the ASFF payment the separate board would otherwise receive if that board participated fully in the ASFF.

² A Special School Tax Levy may be approved by a plebiscite in a general election for a purpose referred to in a resolution of the board, but not exceeding 3% of the budget of the board in the year the resolution was passed.

SECTION TWO: COMPONENTS OF THE FUNDING FRAMEWORK

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A. INSTRUCTION BLOCK

The Instruction Block provides for the cost of principals, teachers, instructional support staff, learning resources, and supplies, equipment, and furnishings used in the instructional program.

i. Basic Instruction

A. Basic Instruction funds are provided for:

- each eligible student in grades one to nine, counted on September 30; and
- each full-time equivalent high school student based on 35 credit enrolment units per eligible student for courses completed and reported to Alberta Education.

Note: Students eligible for funding are defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.

Funding for basic instruction provides for the cost of basic educational programs and services including:

- core programs in language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, physical education, health, and career and life management;
- complementary programs such as second languages, career and technology studies, IOP, fine arts, and locally developed courses; and
- special education programs for students who have mild and moderate disabilities and for students who are gifted and talented.

Funding for basic instruction also provides for:

- library, counseling, and testing services;
- school administration services by principals and their support staff;
- curriculum services;
- distance education courses and technology;
- substitute teachers;
- classroom assistance provided by teaching aides and paraprofessionals;
- staff development opportunities at the school, system, and consortium levels for principals, teachers, and instructional support staff;
- learning resources and supplies; and
- instructional equipment and furnishings not provided for in the province's Capital Plan.

French language funding provided by the Federal government will be distributed to school boards by Alberta Education.

ii. Special Instruction

Funding for special instruction is allocated to school boards for students with special program requirements based on the number of students eligible for these programs or on established program costs. These students are also eligible for the Basic Instruction funds.

Funding for special instruction provides for the cost of:

- programs for students with severe disabilities;
- programs for immigrant students who cannot speak English;
- programs that enhance opportunities for students who are economically disadvantaged;
- programs in Native languages and culture and liaison with Native parents;
- school programs in institutions; and
- assessment services for students with multi-sensory disabilities.

a. Students with Severe Disabilities

A. Funds are allocated to school boards for each severely disabled student enrolled in an appropriate special education program.

- This funding provides for the additional costs of staff, learning resources, and equipment associated with programs for students with severe disabilities.
- The students who are eligible for severe disability funding are defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.
- The Ministries of Education and Health will identify the health needs of severely disabled students in schools and provide for adequate services.

b. English as a Second Language

English as a Second Language (ESL) funds are provided to school boards for each non-English speaking immigrant student attending an ESL class for up to three years.

- This funding provides for the additional costs of staff, learning resources, and equipment associated with programs for ESL students.
- The students who are eligible for ESL funding are defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.

c. Enhanced Opportunity Programs

Enhanced Opportunity project funds are provided to school boards to cover costs of special programs and services in schools where sizable numbers of students are economically disadvantaged.

- This funding provides for the additional costs of programs for economically disadvantaged students.
- Eligibility for Enhanced Opportunity funding is defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual and is extended to all school boards in 1995-96.

d. Native Education

Native Education Project funds are provided to school boards to fund instructional programs in Native languages and culture and the development of liaison arrangements with Native parents and communities.

- This funding provides for the additional costs of programs for Native students and their parents and communities.
- Eligibility for Native Education Project funding is defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.

e. Institutional Programs

Institutional programs are funded directly by the province on the basis of determined costs.

- This funding supports the cost of school programs in institutions such as Young Offender Centres, Youth Assessment Centres, and hospitals.
- Alberta Education contracts with school boards and others to provide school programs in institutions.

f. Regional Assessment Services

Regional Assessment Services for students with multi-sensory disabilities are partially funded by the province.

- Assessment and consultation services for multi-sensory handicapped students are provided by designated school boards through a contractual arrangement with Alberta Education.
- Regional assessment services are partially funded by Alberta Education.
- The school boards providing regional assessment services recover the balance of costs for assessments through a charge-back to school boards receiving services.

iii. Sparsity and Distance

Funds are provided to assist school boards with higher than average instructional costs because of sparsity and distance factors.

- This funding assists school boards in sparsely populated areas of the province or at long distances from urban centres to cover higher instructional costs because of operating with lower than average student-teacher ratios.
- School boards can operate smaller schools with lower enrolments when it is not practical to transport students long distances to centrally located schools.
- The formula for determining sparsity and distance funding in 1995-96 will be included in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.

iv. Initiatives that Improve Education and its Delivery

Funding initiatives that improve education and its delivery will be considered for implementation in 1995-96.

Initiatives currently under consideration include:

- inservicing for school based management and school councils;
- making schools safe and secure for students and staff; and
- using consortia to coordinate access to staff development opportunities.

v. School Boards with Emergent Financial Needs

Funding to school boards with emergent financial needs in 1995-96 and 1996-97 is determined on a case-by-case basis.

The Minister may provide emergent funding to school boards:

- receiving significantly less revenue in 1995-96, which could have serious impacts on instructional programs and services for students; and
- having extra-ordinary costs that are beyond the boards' control.

vi. Home Education

Funds are provided to school boards for each Home Education student they supervise and provide with learning resources.

- This funding provides for the cost of supervising Home Education students and for the learning resources that school boards provide to parents who home school their children.
- Additional funding is provided to school boards for Home Education students who take courses from the Alberta Distance Learning Centre.
- Students eligible for Home Education funding are defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.

vii. Learning Resources

Funds are provided for each student and are credited to the accounts of school boards that purchase materials from the Learning Resources Distributing Centre.

- This funding helps reduce the cost of learning resources purchased by school boards.
- Learning Resource funds are a credit towards the purchase of materials from the Learning Resources Distributing Centre, not a direct payment to school boards.

viii. Early Childhood Services (ECS)

a. Basic ECS Program

Funds are provided to ECS operators for each child enrolled in an ECS program offered for a minimum of 240 hours.

- This funding provides for the cost of a Basic ECS Program including instructional salaries and benefits, plant operations and maintenance, administration, learning resources, furnishings, equipment, and transportation.
- The requirements for a Basic ECS Program are contained in *The Kindergarten Program Statement* developed by Alberta Education.
- Children eligible for ECS funding are defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.

b. Special ECS Programs

Funds for Program Enhancement Projects, special needs programs, program units, and special transportation are provided at the same rates as 1994-95.

- Program Enhancement Project funding permits ECS operators to offer programs and services for economically disadvantaged children.
- Special needs funding addresses the program requirements of ECS children with mild and moderate disabilities.
- Program Unit funding provides for the special needs of ECS children with severe disabilities.
- Transportation funding enables children with disabilities to be transported to and from their ECS programs.

French language funding provided by the Federal government will be distributed to ECS operators by Alberta Education.

c. Other ECS Requirements

An ECS operator that receives provincial funding must ensure that parents can access the Basic ECS program for their children and without any charge for instruction.

An ECS operator may charge a fee to parents of ECS children in a Basic ECS Program to cover non-instructional costs such as supplies and field trips.

ECS operators that offer parents more than the Basic ECS Program may charge fees to cover the additional costs.

School boards that offer parents more than the Basic ECS Program may transfer funds provided for programs in grades one to twelve to ECS to offset the additional costs.

Note: An ECS operator can be a school board, a private school, or a private ECS operator.

B. SUPPORT BLOCK

The Support Block provides for the costs of plant operations and maintenance, board governance, system administration, student transportation; and the equipment and facilities related to these programs.

i. Plant Operations and Maintenance

Funds for Plant Operations and Maintenance are based on average plant operations and maintenance costs and are provided to school boards using a combination of student enrolment and school facility area factors:

- 75 percent of the allocation is based on student enrolment in grades one to twelve; and
 - 25 percent of the allocation is based on the area (in square metres) of school facilities in active use for students in grades one to twelve.
- Funding for plant operations and maintenance provides for the cost of utilities, maintenance and repairs, custodial services, maintenance equipment and shop facilities, and the supervision of this program.
 - Student enrolment is the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students in grades one to twelve funded by Alberta Education. (i.e., private schools, ECS children, foreign students, treaty Indian students, and students older than 20 years are not funded.)
 - The areas of school facilities that are not in active use for grades one to twelve students because of being closed, leased to other agencies, or used for ECS programs are not included for funding purposes.

ii. Board Governance and System Administration

Funds for Board Governance and System Administration are determined using a percentage of the Instruction Block and the Plant Operations and Maintenance and Student Transportation funding:

- school jurisdictions with fewer than 2,000 students receive 6 percent;
 - school jurisdictions with more than 6,000 students receive 4 percent; and
 - school jurisdictions between 2,000 and 6,000 students receive between 6 and 4 percent on a sliding scale.
- Funding for board governance and system administration provides for costs that relate directly to the operations of school boards, superintendents, secretary-treasurers, and their respective staffs, including capital for equipment and facilities.
 - Funding for ECS programs is not included in the Instruction Block for determining the funding for board governance of system administration.

- Funding provided by the province for other programs in grades one to twelve cannot be used for board governance and system administration.
- Alberta Education will define board governance and system administration in the requirements that school jurisdictions follow in completing the 1995-96 Budget Report Form.

Restriction on Instructional Support Services Provided by Central Administration

Expenditures on instructional support services provided by central administrations such as curriculum development, teacher inservice, psychological and achievement testing, guidance and counseling, and media and library services will be restricted to:

- 1.6 percent of the Instruction Block, Plant Operations and Maintenance, and Student Transportation funding in 1995-96;
 - 1.2 percent of the Instruction Block, Plant Operations and Maintenance, and Student Transportation funding in 1996-97; and
 - 0.8 percent of the Instruction Block Plant Operations and Maintenance, and Student Transportation funding in 1997-98.
- Instruction funding is provided for schools, but school boards may use up to the percentage indicated for central instructional support services.
 - A reduction in central instructional support services will permit more instructional funding to be directed to schools for the use of students.
 - With school based management, the nature and extent of instructional support services required by students and teachers will be determined by principals in collaboration with their school staffs and school councils in keeping with school board policies.

The Use of Other Funding for Board Governance and System Administration

A percentage of revenue that school boards receive from:

- Band Councils or the Federal government for educating Indian students;
 - foreign students or adult students (over age 20) as tuition fees;
 - the province for operating ECS programs; and
 - agencies or non-school organizations renting or leasing board facilities;
- may be expended on board governance and system administration. The percentage to be applied is the same as that used to determine the board's Board Governance and System Administration funding from the province.

A school board is not permitted to use any fees paid by parents or school-aged students for the purpose of board governance and system administration.

iii. Student Transportation

Student Transportation funding for urban school systems, other than Calgary and Edmonton, is provided for eligible transported students based on average busing costs per student for urban centres in Alberta.

Student Transportation funding for the cities of Calgary and Edmonton is provided as an urban transportation block using factors that recognize costs of transporting eligible students.

Student Transportation funding for rural school systems is provided for eligible transported students using a formula that considers the weighted number of students riding a bus and the length of the bus route.

- Student transportation funding provides for: the reasonable cost of transporting eligible students including the capital cost of vehicles, equipment, and shop facilities where buses are board owned and the supervision of this program.
- Special transportation funding provides for the cost of transporting students who are eligible because of their disabilities.
- Students eligible to be transported are defined in Alberta Education's School Grants Manual.
- A number of pilot projects will be conducted in 1995-96 where two or more school boards operate a single transportation system within a geographical area.

C. CAPITAL BLOCK

The Capital Block is equal to each school board's debenture and capital loan payments, and current payment for school buildings, equipment, and related costs for projects approved by the School Buildings Board.

- The approved costs of current school building projects are funded by the province.
- The debt owing on school building projects supported by Alberta Education is funded by the province.
- The debt owing on building projects other than schools such as administration buildings, maintenance shops, and bus garages is not supported by the province.
- In the 1995-96 school year, the annual debenture debt owing on school buildings is paid directly by Alberta Education to the Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation.
- Funding cannot be transferred to or from the Capital Block.

School building projects approved by the School Buildings Board will be fully funded at support levels set by the province. In the 1995-96 school year, the School Buildings Board has approved:

- Building Quality Restoration Projects to upgrade building components to meet health and safety requirements or replace failed components;
- new construction projects (new schools, additions, and re-locatable classrooms) to accommodate enrolment increases;
- modernization projects to upgrade existing facilities which are physically or functionally obsolete; and
- Career and Technology Studies program equipment for new or modernized CTS labs.

D. OTHER FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

i. Fees Charged to Parents and Students

The Minister of Education will approve policy regarding the purpose and amount of fees that can be levied on parents and students by schools and school boards.

- Fees levied for non-instructional service such as transportation, field trips, supplies, and learning resources should be reasonable and used only for the stated purpose of the fee.
- Fees cannot be levied for instructional services provided to eligible students in grades one to twelve or to children receiving a Basic ECS Program.

SECTION THREE: CALCULATION RATES FOR COMPONENTS OF FUNDING BLOCKS

A. CALCULATION RATES FOR THE 1995-96 SCHOOL YEAR

School boards can calculate the allocation they may be eligible to receive from the province in 1995-96 using the rates provided for each funding component.

INSTRUCTION BLOCK

Basic Instruction

	<u>Rate</u>
Basic Instruction	\$3,686 per FTE student
Severe Disabilities	\$8,910 per student
English as a Second Language	\$644 per student
Sparsity and Distance	according to formula
Home Education	\$990 per student plus 50% of the cost of ADLC courses to a max. of \$990 for grades 7-12
Learning Resources Credit	\$9.30 per enrolled student

Projects/Contracts

	<u>Rate</u>
Enhanced Opportunities	per approved project
Native Education	per approved project
Institutional Support	per approved contract
Regional Assessment Services	per approved contract

Early Childhood Services

	<u>Rate</u>
Basic ECS Program	\$850 per child
Program Enhancement Projects	\$165 per child for 15% of eligible enrolment. \$20,000 maximum per project.
Mildly or Moderately Disabled	\$1,360 per child
Severely Disabled (Program Units)	

Number of Children in a Program Unit

	<u>Maximum</u>
1	\$19,000/unit
2	\$22,800/unit
3	\$26,600/unit
4	\$30,410/unit
5	\$34,200/unit
6	\$37,970/unit
7 or more	\$37,970 + \$6,330 for each additional child

Transportation	
Disabled ECS children	\$8.65 per round trip
French	As provided by the Federal government

SUPPORT BLOCK

	<u>Rate</u>
Plant Operations and Maintenance	\$413 per FTE student; and \$10.35 per square metre
Board Governance/Administration	Percentage of the Instruction Block and Plant Operations and Maintenance and Student Transportation allocation: • 6% if fewer than 2,000 students • 4% if more than 6,000 students • Between 6% and 4% on a sliding scale if between 2,000 and 6,000 students.

Transportation

Urban	\$345 per eligible passenger
Urban Block	\$345 per expected eligible regular passenger \$1710 per expected special passenger

	<u>Rate</u>		
	(Capacity Best Weighted Load)	Annual Bus Support	Rate (per km) from First km
Rural	12 *	\$6,629	\$.59 per km
	13-24	\$8,331	\$.71 per km
	25-36	\$10,279	\$.71 per km
	37-54	\$10,840	\$.73 per km
	55-66	\$11,435	\$.74 per km
	67 +	\$11,801	\$.74 per km

* This bus rate will vary according to the number of students transported. It will be \$1050 per eligible passenger to a maximum of \$6629.00.

Special Vehicles Other than School Buses	Horse drawn vehicle	\$6,480 \$1,050 per passenger per year to a maximum of the following:
	Car	\$3,150
	Station Wagon/Van	\$4,200

Route Distance Allowance for Special Vehicles	\$.38 per km from the first km
Parent Provided (where it is not reasonable to use regular busing in rural areas)	up to \$.16 per km
Special (for students with disabilities)	\$1,710 per funded student
Weekend	\$2,782 per funded student
Maintenance	\$2,500 per funded student

CAPITAL BLOCK

Current School Building Projects

Full funding for school building projects approved by the School Buildings Board

Debt Servicing on School Buildings

Full funding for the debt owing on school building projects supported by Alberta Education.



Full funding for school building
projects approved by the School
Building Board
Full funding for the debt owing on
school building projects supported by
Alberta Education

Current School Building Projects
Cost Savings on School Buildings